

## Cyber Security Engineering and Research @ JPL

**Dr. Arun Viswanathan**Cyber Defense Engineering and Research Group



### **About Me**

### M.S., Ph.D. in Computer Science (Cybersecurity)

Dec 2015

University of Southern California

Advisor: Dr. Clifford Neuman

### Cybersecurity researcher @ JPL

Apr 2015 - *present*Cyber Defense Engineering and Research (CDER) Group

- ➤ Task lead on a project to improve cyber situational awareness of JPL missions
- > Applied cyber security research

#### Research interests

- > Cyber situational awareness
- > Secure Autonomous Systems
- ➤ AI/ML techniques for cybersecurity
- > Robust detection methods
- Model-based Reasoning and Analysis
- ➤ Detection, diagnosis and response

## Cyber Defense Engineering and Research (CDER) Group

13+ members, 3 PhD's, Diverse Backgrounds

### **Project/Program Office Cyber Defense Engineering**

Supports Cyber Security Improvement Project





### Technology development / Fundamental research in Cyber Security

- JPL funded research
- Non-NASA Reimbursable tasks (Power Grid, Oil and Gas, DoD, NSF, DARPA)



"Oil Derrick" by Nikita Kozin, from thenounproject.com

"Transmission Tower" by Arthur Shlain, from thenounproject.com

"Processor" by Creative Stall, from thenounproject.com

## **Cyber Security Research Areas in CDER**

#### Model-based Approaches for Cyber Security

- Model-based risk assessment
- Model-based diagnostics for correlation and root cause analysis
- Automated attack-tree generation

# Mission-centric Cyber Situational Awareness

- Advanced data analytics
- Correlation and diagnostics
- Advanced UI/UX
- Al-based alerting

# Security of Autonomous Systems

- Automated assessment of cyber-risks to autonomous vehicles.
- Cyber-physical resilience of autonomous systems.

#### **Robust Detection**

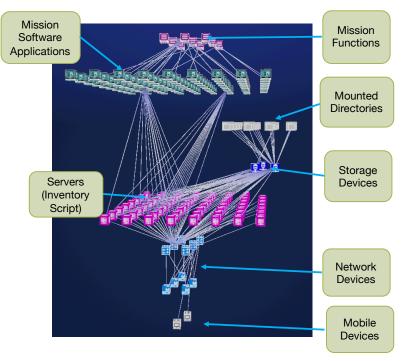
- Anomaly detection in mission critical environments with low error tolerance
- Advanced ML-based techniques for detecting cyber intrusions
- Explainable machine learning

# Hardware/Embedded Cyber Security

- Anti-Tamper technologies for embedded and reconfigurable devices
- Resilience of encryption engines
- Firmware reverse engineering
- Side-channel analysis including functional, EMC/EMI, RF for embedded devices

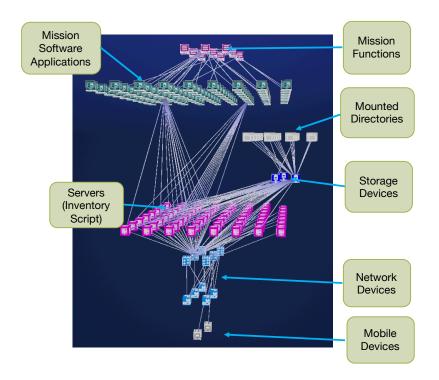
## Cyber Analysis and Visualization Environment (CAVE)

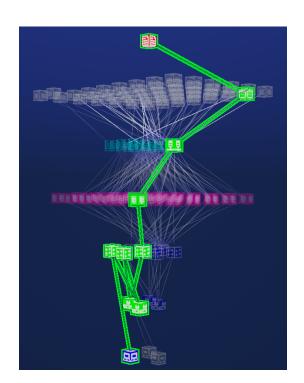
Model-based approaches for cybersecurity



- JPL-developed, extensible, software framework to be used by cyber analysts.
- Multi-layered cyber-physical system model
  - Hardware, software, files, processes, network connections, vulnerabilities, cost, risk
- Model-based reasoning
  - Determine consequences of adversarial activities to mission objectives
  - Report cyber-physical inventory to the mission
  - Track possible adversary entry/paths/goals given known weaknesses in our mission environment (i.e. CVEs, node centrality, proximity to the internet)
- Currently modeling missions in flight and development

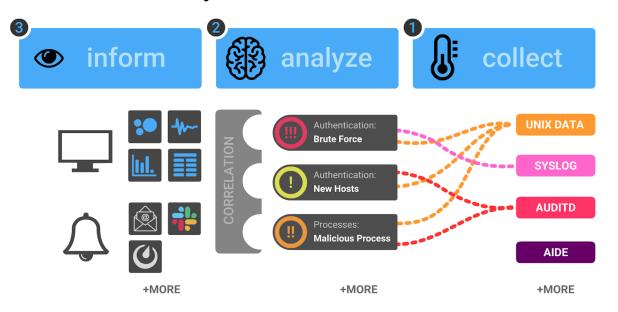
# **Example Reasoning in CAVE**





## Cyber Situational Awareness for Missions (CyberSAM)

Mission-centric Cyber Situational Awareness



**Objective** Improve situational awareness of mission engineers, assisting them to

- detect, diagnose and respond to cyber attacks; and
- ✓ identify anomalous system behaviors.

Currently deployed in service of 10 JPL missions,

MRO, M2020, NISAR, Psyche, DSN, Europa Clipper, Juno, SWOT, Sentinel-6, Lunar Flashlight

## **Cyber Defense Laboratory**

- Project Cyber Validation & Verification
  - Project-specific verification of vulnerabilities, mitigation design, mitigation validation.
- Project Systems Simulation and Emulation
  - Ground systems.
  - Flight systems.
  - Communications.
  - Support infrastructure services within an isolated environment.
- Cyber-focused Research to support Missions
  - Modeling, analysis, detection, diagnosis, remediation.
  - GPU-hardware for advanced machine learning-based research



## **Research: Robust Anomaly Detection**

### Challenges In Operational Mission Critical Environments

Current anomaly detection products are not deployable in mission environments

- Imprecise measures of capability, e.g., poor metrics
- Not built with mission requirements, e.g., adaptability to mission phasing, dial-up/down
  of resources
- Poor knowledge and characterization of performance
  - No concept of failure profiles in evolving environments (threat and infrastructure)
  - No science behind the study of errors, e.g., when do errors occur and how can we compensate for them?
- Many black boxes with no understanding of when and how performance changes cascade to affect down-stream decision-making processes
- Many claims with little evidentiary support (independent validation)

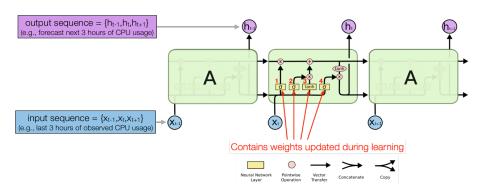
## Research: Robust Anomaly Detection with LSTMs

### Collaborative Research with Machine Learning Group at JPL

**Objective**: Develop a robust anomaly detector for detecting anomalies in ground data systems, using system health data metrics.

**Approach**: LSTM neural network capable of identifying subtle changes in system health data streams while also modeling both long and short term temporal behavior

**Key Step:** Rigorously evaluate the LSTM within mission environments, explain the LSTM performance in detail (*what is it good at?, where does it fail?*)



LSTM Neural Network Architecture for Detection

## **Security and Resilience of Autonomous Systems**

## New projects proposed for FY20

Automated assessment of cyber-risks to autonomous vehicles (with Stanford)

Objective Develop a methodology to enable assessment of cyber vulnerabilities as well as to recommend risk reduction method.

Cyber-physical resilience of autonomous systems (with Caltech)

Objective Demonstrate how a team of autonomous agents with heterogenous capabilities can cooperate to achieve a goal, even in the presence of adversarial activity.



Picture courtesy: Caltech Center for Autonomous Systems and Technologies (CAST)



jpl.nasa.gov